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## **VIRGINIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN 2013**

RICHMOND – The Virginia Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) reported a preliminary total of 126 occupational fatalities in the Commonwealth in 2013, a decrease of 15 percent from the revised total of 149 fatalities reported in 2012. (See Chart 1.) Workers from the prime working age group (age 25 to 54) accounted for 56 percent of the fatalities. Ninety-six percent of the fatalities were men. In addition, 64 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic.

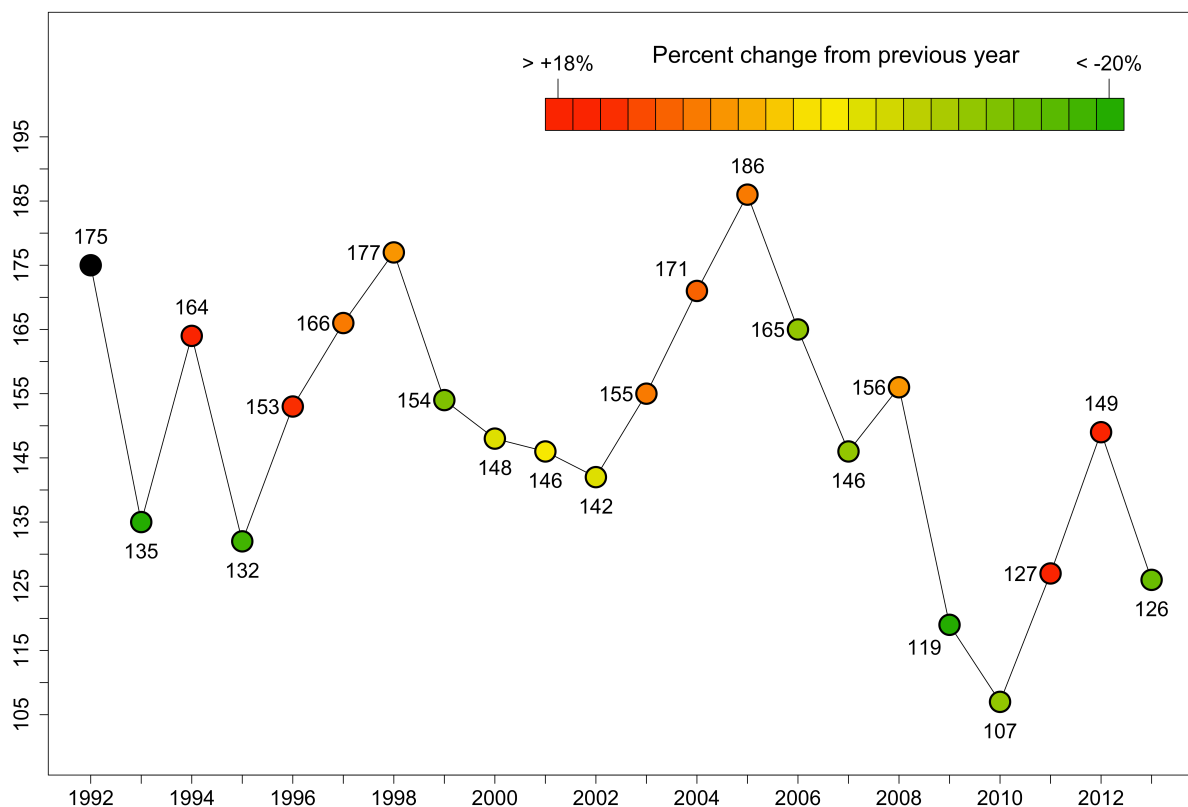
Transportation incidents, which include highway, non-highway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 54 fatal occupational injuries in 2013. (See Chart 2.) Forty-one of these were incidents involving motorized land vehicles. In all, transportation incidents represented 43 percent of work-related deaths in Virginia. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 27 fatalities: 12 of these were homicides and 10 were suicides. Work-related deaths due to falls, slips, or trips accounted for 21 deaths in 2013, 18 of them due to a fall to a lower level. The number of on-the-job fatalities resulting from contact with objects and equipment (16) accounted for 13 percent of work-related deaths in 2013. Half of the contact with objects and equipment cases resulted from workers being struck by a falling object or equipment. There were six work-related fatalities resulting from exposure to harmful substances or environments in Virginia in 2013, half of which were caused by the nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol.

Private industry accounted for 110 fatalities in 2013. Government accounted for 16. At the industry level, private sector construction (27 fatalities); transportation and warehousing (17); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (15); and administrative and waste services (14)

recorded the highest number of fatalities in 2013. Combined, these four sectors accounted for 58 percent of Virginia's fatalities.

Four detailed occupations accounted for 32 percent of the Virginia's workplace fatalities in 2013: heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (19 fatalities); farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers (9); first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers (6); and construction laborers (6).

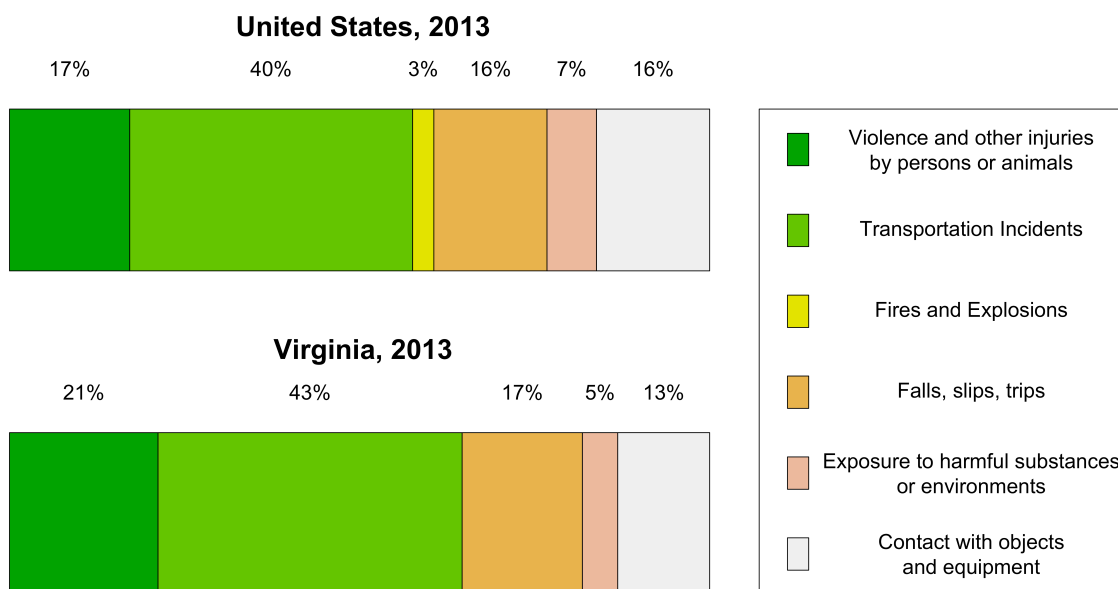
**Chart 1. Total work-related fatalities, Virginia, 1992-2013**



NOTE: The numbers from 2001 exclude the fatality cases from the September 11 terrorist attack at the Pentagon. Totals for 2012 are revised and final. Totals for 2013 are preliminary.

*“Virginia has had a welcome reduction in work-related fatalities in 2013,” said C. Ray Davenport, Commissioner of Labor and Industry for Virginia. “However we must continue to urge employers and workers to exercise caution and safe practices in the workplace.”*

## Chart 2. Work-related fatalities by selected event or exposure



NOTE: Totals for 2013 are preliminary. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

### Nationwide

A preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States in 2013, lower than the revised count of 4,628 fatal work injuries in 2012, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Final national and state 2013 data from CFOI will be released in the late spring of 2015.

Additional information on the national CFOI can be found by accessing the following web link: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/>.

### Additional Statewide Information

For detailed statistical tables on the Virginia CFOI program, go to the agency website: <http://www.doli.virginia.gov>. Information can also be requested by contacting the Department at (804) 786-1035 or by sending an email to [Landers\\_d@states.bls.gov](mailto:Landers_d@states.bls.gov).

### Technical Notes

The Virginia Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) was conducted by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The CFOI program, part of the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) program,

compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This ensures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information and definitions for CFOI, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

#### Federal/State Agency Coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event or exposure, Virginia, 2013**

Event or Exposure <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>	2013 <sup>p</sup>	
	Number	Percent	
Total	149	126	100
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animals</b>	20	27	21
Intentional injury by person	19	22	17
Homicides	7	12	10
Shooting by other person—intentional	7	9	7
Suicides	12	10	8
Animal and insect related incidents	1	4	3
<b>Transportation Incidents</b>	63	54	43
Pedestrian vehicular incidents	6	7	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in roadway	5	2	2
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in non-roadway area	-	3	2
Water vehicle incidents	1	4	3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	43	33	26
Roadway collision with other vehicle	21	16	13
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	22	10	8
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	22	9	7
Roadway noncollision incident	-	7	6
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway	-	5	4
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicle	8	8	6
Nonroadway collision with object other than vehicle	4	4	3
Nonroadway noncollision incident	3	4	3
<b>Falls, slip, trips</b>	28	21	17
Falls on same level	6	3	2
Falls to lower level	22	18	14
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	8	6	5
Exposure to other harmful substances	-	3	2
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol	-	3	2
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b>	29	16	13
Struck by object or equipment	28	10	8
Struck by falling object or equipment	13	8	6
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	-	5	4

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for 2012 are revised and final.

<sup>p</sup> Data for 2013 are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.